GOVERNOR HILL IN INDIANA

The Chief Executive of New York Speaks at Mitchel, Seymour and Indianapolis.

He Discusses the Tariff, Indorses the President, and Declares the Mills Bill a Measare in the Interest of the People.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

MITCHEL, Oct. 12 .- Gov. David B. Hill, of waw York, opened his brief Indiana canvass, to-day, at this place. The elements were unpropitions, heavy rain-fall having prevailed throughout southern Indiana for twenty-four lours, rendering the roads disagreeable for travel. Despite these discouraging eircumstances, however, a crowd of nearly five thousand was present. Governor Hill and party left Cincinnati this morning, and were greeted with crowds at various points along the line. At Seymour, Governor Gray, Hon. John A. Holman, Hon. Jason B. Brown and others joined Governor Hill's party, which reached Mitchel at 12:30. Governor Hill was escorted through the town by a procession to a grove, where a pavilion had been erected. The trees were dripping moisture, and the surroundings were uncomfortable. Three large floats, handsomely decorated, were crowded with little girls and young ladies, who sang and cheered while he party were entering the grounds. Mason J. liblack presided, and at once introduced Gov. Itll, who was received with great enthusiasm. he Governor began by saying he was rejoiced a this opportunity of meeting the people of Indina, and complimented the Democracy on thir enthusiasm. He then proceeded:

My friends, the Democratic party proposes a retsion of the tariff. It does not propose the description of the tariff: but it proposes simply a medification of it. Tariff revision is not tariff descuction. We believe that the time has com when the excessive revenues of the covthathe best and truest interests of our country ill be subserved by a reduction of the present ich rate of taxation. We have suffered long nough under war taxation, and we think the ime has come-the time of peace-when war axation should cease. Need I argue before an itelligent audience like this that it is be for tis country that there should not be an overowing treasury? You know what a surplus, an immense surplus, in the federal treasry means. It means opportunity for jobs of every character. It means useless and unnecessary expenditures of publie noneys. And it is best for our county that there should not be an overflowing treasiry. The Democratic party, my friends, has gven the country an issue in this campaign. It is an issue which has attracted world-wide attention. We are in favor of a revision of the tariff principally upon two points. First, we think that raw materials, wherever it is possible so to do, should be admitted free of duty. We believe, in the second place, that the taxes upon the necessaries of life should be made as light as possible. Upon those two points we may confidently appeal to the people in this campaign. I do not propose to argue to you at any length in favor of the propriety of what is known as the Mills bill. You, by this time in the campaign, are familir with the details of that measure. I am not here to say that it is perfect in all of its details; but, in the main, it is a measure reasonably free from objection. It is a measure intended to subserve the best interests of the country. It is a measure in the interest of the tax-payers, the consumers, the farmers, the mechanics and the laboring men of the country. " . .

"The cry for tariff reform which has been spreading over this country has received such an impetus that it will again place Mr. Cleveland in the presidential chair. [Prolonged cheers.] I said I did not propose to discuss the details of the Mills bill, and I do not. There are some things, however, you will permit me to allude to. What earthly objection can there be upon the part of the farmers, the workingmen and the laboring men of this great State of Indiana to placing salt upon the free list? What injury can this be to your industries and to your interestal Salt is one of the necessaries of life, used by every family, and when the Democratic party proposes to place this upon the free list they are acting in your interest, and not to subserve any selfish interest of their own. In plain words, my friends, the Democratic party in this campaign is fighting the selfishness of the country in behalf of the masses of the people."

Governor Hill then proceeded to argue that the changing of the tariff was not injurious to he business interests, instancing the placing of ides upon the free list, and endeavoring to rove that it had resulted in benefit to the tanng industry. He continued: "Our national ongress has legislated in the interest of classes d in the interest of monopolies long enough. s propose now to do something for the interof the people. That, my friends, is the ofuse it by misstatements; for instance, I Dice that the distinguished gentleman from Mne, who is now in this State, is telling the Pele that all your prosperity is due to a high prective tariff. You would have had no crops ou for the tariff, I suppose! [Laughter.] Yo population would not have increased but for a tariff; your lands would not have been clead, your farms would not have been cultivair except for the tariff. [Laughter.] My friers, this is simply nothing more than claptrapand it will not deceive the intelligent peohe mat, but the people, now that these old seciond questions have been disposed of, are givng heir attention to this new issue; and, upon this new issue, upon which the Democratic party is clearly right, we propose to conquer in this election. [Cries of 'We will do it,' and Right you are, old boy.'l

"A few words, my friends, and I am done. This State, as is well known, was the home of that distinguished statesman, Thomas A. Hendricks. [Prolonged cheering]. I am pleased to speak in the State that was his home. You know what his Democracy was; how true, how abiding, how disinterested, how patriotic. I believe it is a sample of the Democracy of the whole State of Indiana. We were delighted to honor him in the State of New York. He was a tower of strength to us in the last campaign, and we all regretted his death. My friends, I come to you to-day to ask you to do your duty the same as though he was your leader in this State to-day. You have another leader here, the distinguished present Governor of your own State. [Applause.] Although not a candidate for public office now, he is galtotly leading the Democracy of this State, beaking day and night everywhere; and the Lunocracy of the State of New York are proud ohim, as you are also. Again, my friends, pemit me to thank you for this kindly and flatteing reception. I take this, not as a personal compliment to myself, but to the great cause of Denocracy, which we all have at heart." [Loud an continued cheering. | Short speeches were als made by Governor Gray and State Senator Ranes, of New York.

& 3 o'clock the party left Mitchel for Indianapds. The first stop was at Seymour, where Governor Hill, Governor Gray and Senator Raies were escorted to the Junction Hotel, whee Governor Hill spoke briefly, saying that four years ago the Republicans predicted that, in ese of Democratic success, the confederate debiwould be assumed by the government and that the national debt would be repudiated; that the colored people would be returned to slawry; that the industries of the country would be paralyzed and disaster of every kind overtake the land. To-day, said he, we can say the all these predictions have come to naught. He indersed the administration of President Cleveland, saying the country had not had a better one in the last forty years, and he thought a change was not needed. Cleveland may have made mistakes, but he (the speaker) sould not recall them. Mr. Raines followed in a short address, and Governor Gray spoke twenty

At 6 o'clock the journey was resumed, and lovernor Hill spoke briefly, in response to calls, t Columbus, Edinburg and Franklin.

The Meeting at Tomlinson Hall. There was a crowd of 3,000 people at Tomlinon Hall last night to hear Governor Hill, of New York. A large picture of President Ceveland hung above the stage, and in the rass of the picture a handsome handkerchief was ingeniously inserted, so as to give it the ppearance of hanging from the pocket of the eader of the Democracy.

The audience began to assemble shortly after 7 o'clock, but the speaker did not arrive until 3:15 o'clock. Upon the stage were the select of the Hoosier Democracy, including John W.
Kern, Tom Taggert, Judges Mitchell, Niblack
and Zollars, of the Supreme Court, and others,
as well as the Hon. W. W. Armstrong, of Cleveland. There was also in the front row of those

1. Cateon, a cattle, four thirty feet of water.
Fifty head of cattle, four horses, and some freight were lost. The crew reached shore in safety. The bottom of the boat collapsed. Loss,
\$10,000.

seated upon the stage the well-known temperance lecturer. Luther Benson, who came to pay his tribute to the most noted apostle of the liquor interest in the United States. The feature of the evening, preceding the speeches, was the presence of a well-lubricated individual in the rear of the room who annoyed every one by his endeavors to show what a strong voice he possessed. His voice, however, sounded more like a cracked fog-horn on a rainy night than anything human. Those near him ordered him to shut up, but he persisted, and his voice could be heard above all. When the crowd manifested impatience Mr. Lewis Jordan stepped to the front and announced that Governor Hill and party had stopped at some place of to take refreshments, and would arrive at the ice. hall in a few minutes. The crowd

then began shouting for speeches from those upon the stage. There were loud calls for Myers, Judge Robertson on the stage being mistaken for the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-governor. Myers failed to respond, and then the crowd called for Kern, who spoke some minutes. At the first signs, in shouts, of the approach of the escort to Gov. Hill and party, who had been met at the Union station by the Taggart Guards, Mr. Kern sat down. Directly Gov. Hill sppeared, accompanied by Gov. Gray.
The latter was introduced by Tom Taggert as
the chairman of the meeting, and then followed
great cheering and a waving of handkerchiefs
and hats, but not one flag could be seen. Chairman Jewett, John W. Kern and others on the stage led in the applause, and when it began to cease they stepped forward and signaled vigorously to the crowd to keep it up. Governor Gray thanked the audience for the demonstra tion and immediately introduced Governor Hill

as "the chief executive of the Empire State." After paying a compliment to the audience and the city, that was the home of Thomas A. Hendricks, and stating that he was proud to speak in the city that is the home of Governor lease P. Gray, the speaker, opening the way therefor by touching upon the tariff question, said: "You have heard this question discussed at length, and you undoubtedly have made up your mind on it; but I say this, and I but echo, I think, the sentiments of the American people, that we do not believe that the best or truest interests of this country will longer be subserved by having an overflowing treasury. We believe, in a word, that the place for the surplus taxation is in the pockets of the people and not in the federal treasury. [Great applause.] We believe that in times of peace there should be no longer imposed upon us war taxes. [Applause.] We found ourselves, at the advent into power of a Democratic national administration, with a system of taxation that was bringing into the federal treasury an amount far in excess of its needs. The question was presented. It could not well be avoided. A less strong, a less brave, a less patriotic man than President Cleveland might have avoided the issue [applause; but it confronted him and he met it, grandly and nobly. And that question is now presented for the consideration of the American people. Last December, in a message which was bold and able, strong and patriotic, he presented the question to the American Congress. He pointed out the duty of that Congress: he pointed out the needs of the people; he pointed the way for a relief for tax payers and consumers of our country; certain recommendations were made in the interests

He then passed to the Mills bill, which he said is intended to subserve the best and truest interests of the country. He claimed that it is due to the Democracy in Congress, and to the Demo-cratic party, that the people are indebted for the advanced position on the great economic question. He then referred to the position of the Republican Senate, which be claimed to be an entire change of front at the eleventh hour, and that it is, in sum and substance, a confession of judgment upon the whole question involved in the campaign.

The speaker then went off the main line of his argument to tell why, as he asserted, that the United States Senate, as it is now constituted, does not represent the sentiment of the country, and for that reason he did not expect the Republican Serate would pass the bill that had been offered as a substitute for the Mills bill. Whatever merit there may be in the substitute he thought it had come too late, and but for the position assumed by the President and his party there would have been nothing accomplished in this matter. He denied that there was anything in the Democratic platform that can be construed in favor of free trade. Free trade and tariff revision were two different things. Reduction of taxes does not mean free trade. Throughout the speech was a repetition of the statements

At the conclusion of Governor Hill's speech George Raines, of New York, addressed the audience, making an out-and-out free-trade argument. His entire address was confined to assaulting the tariff, and every argument used by him was of the number employed by free-trade debaters. He hoped that the time would soon come when the laborers of this country would be unbound and allowed to cope on equal terms with the laborers of other countries. The meeting at the close of Mr. Raines's speech adjourned.

Decision in A. O. U. W. Controversy. DES MOINES, Ia. Oct. 12 -A decision has been rendered in the Supreme Court in the Ancient Order of United Workmen controversy. The case came from Clinton county, where Henry Bock was a member of Schiller Lodge. After the division in the order in 1882, at which time Schiller Lodge remained with the State organization, Bock and several other members united in organizing a new lodge called Loyal Lodge. The Grand Lodge-national branchrefused to issue to him a new certificate without the surrender of the former one. Bock kept up his dues in both lodges until his death. The State Grand Lodge paid the full amount of the certificate held by his wife, taking up the receipted certificate. A like claim was then made upon the Loyal Grand Lodge, but payment was refused without the surrender of the certificate, which the claimant could not produce. Suit beple o tais State. [Several voices, 'Never.'] It | ing brought, the District Court found for the has perated well with the Republican party in | defendant. The Supreme Court affirms the finding on the ground that Bock had only one contract of insurance, the full amount of which plaintiff has received.

Dishonest Police Inspector,

Boston, Oct. 12.-Inspector-of-police Dencis Mountain was last night arrested by Chief Eldridge, of the inspector's force, on the charge of having received stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. His arrest was made in connection with two others. Thomas O'Brien, a clerk in the employ of the Old Colony railroad. was arrested for having stolen \$350 worth of tickets. It is claimed the tickets were sold to Monotain and Edward A. Noble, who was also arrested. Mountain has always had an excellent record as a police officer. He has been on the force for years, and never before had a suspicion of such a thing been laid at his door. Noble is a full confession, in which be says that he has sold to Mountain, for \$1 each, all the tickets he

has been able to steal during the past two years. Inspector Mountain, when asked what he had to say in regard to the case, answered: "All that I ask is that the public suspend judgment; wish nothing more at present. I am innocent of the charge that they bring against me. Some people are trying to get me into a scrape." Mr. Monntain would say nothing more.

Silly Talk by a Cabinet Minister.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12 .- At a dinner given to Robert S. White, the newly-elected member of Parliament for Cardwell, last evening, Hop. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, in response to the toast "The Federal Parliament," said Canada is now passing through a crisis, clearly, coolly and wisely. In the United States there is great excitement over their election and politics But, as an English paper said, Canada has given an example to the world in the cool way she has taken it. The United States tried to frighten her with commercial union, annexation and unrestricted reciprocity, but she was well before, and is better now, and does not wish to change. The diplomacy of the Premier will be vindicated on the 7th of November, whichever party goes in. While he (Chapleau) did not desire to disparage the United States, he would say that if they were to annex themselves to Canada it would do them good. Parliament will do its duty, for all these movements toward the United States mean only one thing-destruction to Canada's industries and whatever she has striven for during the last ten years.

Big Mail Robbery.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12 .- Over a bushel of partly destroyed letters, addressed to business firms of this city, were found on the streets this morning. They had been rifled of their contents that could be turned into money. It seems evident that the letters were stolen by some one connected with the postoffice. One New York draft of \$250, drawn by Smith's Bank, of Perry, was found in the midde of a street. torn in two. Many of the letters were scorehed, showing that the thief had tried to burn them. but was frustrated by the rain-storm. The postmaster and police are making an investigation. The perpetrator of the thefts has been arrested. He proved to be a night clerk in the office named John Shields. He was appointed Sept. 1, under the civil-service law.

Small River Steamer Sunk. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 12.-Last night the Robert B. Carson, a cattle steamer, sunk four miles below here, in thirty feet of water. Fifty head of cattle, four horses, and some THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Senate Discusses the Tariff, but Nothing of Importance Is Accomplished.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 -After the transaction of some routine business of no public interest the Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill, and Mr. Chace continued the speech which he had begun yesterday, and which was chiefly directed to a review of the merits and demerits of the two parties in regard to the postal serv-

At the close of Mr. Chace's remarks, Mr. Allison, with an assumption of gravity, moved that the tariff bill be now taken up, and feigned surprise on being informed by the presiding officer that that bill was before the Senate. Mr. Dolph said that there was some anxiety felt on the north Pacific coast in regard to the provisions of the Senate bill as to the tariff on coal, and he asked Mr. Allison if the Senate bill

put coal on the free list in any form. Mr. Allison said, in reply, that he had several inquiries in the same direction. Coal clack, or culm of coal, was put on the free list, but that was one of the mistakes in the bill, and should have been corrected before the bill was reported. It was the intention of the finance committee—at least of the majority—that coal-slack or culm should pay a duty as now, or perhaps an increased

Mr. Dolph-Will the Senator state what that Mr. Allison-It is refuse coal, which passes through a half-inch screen-according to the Treasury regulations. But it is difficult to distinguish coal and coal slack; so that the committee proposes to put all coal on the dutiable list at the rate now provided by law-75 cents per ton. That is one of the amendments which the committee will propose at the proper time.
Mr. Call reviewed Mr. Platt's argument of yesterday as to a sectional conspiracy against labor. The attempt to connect financial ques-tions, economic questions, with the old difficul-ties that existed between the people of the United States was, he said, equally unworthy of a Senator and of a reasoning mind outside of the Senate. It could not address itself to the judgment and intelligent thought of any class of the people. How, he asked, should the taxes be reduced? The Democratic party had formulated and placed before the country a proposition to the effect that the method of reduction should be to reduce the taxes on articles of general consumption. The Republican party had antagonized that proposition and in-sisted that the duty on a large proportion of the articles necessary for human life should not be reduced, but should be increased, and that that taxation was a benefit, and not an injury, to the people of the country. That was the great issue to be considered by the people. Mr. Hawley said he had brought his notes and documents with the intention of making a speech, but he confessed that he had not the

courage. His beart failed him, partly because his heart was in another place. He was glad that the Senate bill had been reported. He thought it a very good bill, perhaps the best first draft of a tariff bill ever submitted to Congress. It was built on a definite principle, the maintenance of the old doctrine of protection, that which had been the doctrine of the country, and that was the doctrine of all the large civilized nations, with one exception. He was going where the jury was. The bill had been presented and its purposes set forth. Those Senators who desired to speak on it could do so, but the people were not looking to the Senate, nor caring what it said or did in the matter. Nobody believed that the bill could be discussed item by item and disposed of at this session. It had to go over till December. In his humble judgment, the best thing that Senators could do was to go home.

and he, for one, was going. Mr. Reagan next addressed the Senate, He favored the House bilt as against the Senate bill, though he would not say that he would vote for every item in the one or against every item in the other. In the course of his speech, a statement by Mr. Reagan as to the amount annually transferred to the pockets of the manufacturers through the operation of the tariff, and which was stated variously at \$600,000,000, \$1,600,000,000 and \$1,800,000,000, attracted the attention of Mr. Aldrich, who desired an explanation of the statement; but Mr. Aldrich's inquiries and Mr. Reagan's explanations seemed to involve the matter more and more, and after spending nearly an hour over the subject the effort to disentangle it was abandoned.

Mr. George gave notice that if the House bill to provide for printing government securities in the highest style of art, and prohibiting the use of steam presses, were not reported back from the committee on finance on Monday, he would move to discharge that committee from further consideration and pass the bill.

Mr. Aldrich said that the bill had been referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Harris and Hiscock, and had not yet been reported back to the full committee. The conference reports on the bill for pay-ment of the Fourth-of-July claims and on the bill to retire General Pleasanton as major were

presented and agreed to. Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on mines and mining to inquire into the cause of arrears of work in the General Land Office. After a brief executive session, adjourned until Monday.

Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- The already-depleted House was still further depleted by the granting of half a dozen leaves of absence, one of them being to Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, who expressed a "desire to visit his constituents." Mr. Stone, of Maryland, presented, and the House adopted, the conference report on the bill for the payment for the Fourth-of-July claims. Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, asked unanimous consent to set apart Dec. 12 for considera-

tion of the bill to organize a naval reserve. Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, said that he was under the painful necessity of objecting, but he yielded to the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Whitthorne and withdrew the objection, which was immediately renewed by Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio. On motion of Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee joint resolutions were passed for the printing of the first and second annual reports of the Commissioner of Labor and the annual report of

the Director of the Mint. Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, called up the report of the special committee investigating the charges of misconduct on the part of Mr. Stahlnecker, of New York, in connection with the new library building. The report, which completely exonerated Mr. Stahlnecker, was adopted without dis-

Mr. Lanham, of Texas, said that in view o' the notice given by Mr. Taylor and others that no business should be transacted he would not ask to take up private business, but in lieu thereof he moved that when the House adjourned towhat is known as a "fakir." O'Brien has made | day it be to meet on Monday next. This motion was agreed to. The House then went into a committee of the

whole on the private calendar. The pending business was the Senate bill for incorporation of the Maritine Canal Company of Nicaragua. Mr. Fuller, of Iowa, while subscribing heartily to the idea that the Atlantic and Pacific oceans should be connected by canal, pointed out his objections to the pending measure, which, he contended, was loosely drawn. If it were so amended as to protect the public, he would withdraw his opposition to its passage. He offered an amendment providing that the directors, with the approval of a majority of the stockholders, may adopt regulations and bylaws, but no change in the by-laws shall be made except by a majority vote of the stock-

holders at a special meeting. After considerable debate a vote was taken on the amendment, which resulted-yeas 28, nave s, and Mr. Turner, of Kansas and Mr. Lawler raised the point of no quorum. The committee thereupon rose.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, then presented the conference report on the bill to retire Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, with the rank of major, and it Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, secured the passage

of a bill appropriating \$2,300 for the relief of Samuel Felis, of Kentucky. On motion of Mr. Lawler, a bill was passed for the payment of back bounty to P. M. Mc-Queeny, of Chicago. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, asked consent to print

in the Record some remarks upon the subject of tariff. It was due to the House to state that what he desired to print was an essay by G. W. Stone, Chief-justice of the Supreme Court of Alabams, and was more of a legal than a political argument. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, had no objection to the request, but he expressed his disappoint-

ment that Mr. Oates had not asked unanimous

consent for the passage of his final adjournment

resolution, to which he [Mr. O'Neill] was stre there would be no objection. Mr. Farquhar of New York, however, objected to Mr. Oates's request. If the House started to print the essays of outsiders it might as well print the Democratic campaign book. Several efforts were made to secure an adjournment or recess till evening, but they were rejected. For the first time in two weeks a rollcall was ordered, the motion being to adjourn. The motion was defeated-yeas, 25; nays, 43. A subsequent motion to adjourn prevailed and the

House adjourned till Monday. Negro Girl Hanged for Murder. Union Springs, Ala., Oct. 12.—Pauline Mc-Coy, a negro girl aged nineteen, was hanged here to-day for the murder of Annie Jordan, a

the woman was hanged was a peculiar one. The victim, Annie Jordan, strayed away from home in Montgomery, and nothing was heard of her till her dead body was found in a thicket at Three Notch. Circumstances pointed to Pauline, and she was arrested with the dead girl's clothing on her. She was found guilty last spring and sentenced to death. Efforts were made to get the Governor to interfere, but to no avail.

TIN AND THE TARIFF.

Free Trade Would Make That Article Dearer and Destroy an Infant Mining Industry.

At the recent meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, held at Buffalo, N. Y., Charles R. Fletcher, of Boston, a well-known authority on metallurgy, read an interesting paper showing how impossible it would be to develop the tin deposits of the United States if that article was placed on the free list, as proposed by the Mills bill. After showing that the mere announcement of the passage of the bill by the House had raised the price of tin in Europe £15 per ton, he says: "The United States is the largest consumer of

English tin and English tin-plate in the world; cannot he who runs read? Let us go further. About 120 years ago the Dutch first brought some 300 tons of tin from the Dutch East Indias, from the Island of Benca first, and during later years the first arrivals of Malacca tip were received from Singapore. Year after year these shipments have been gradually increasing, until. in 1872, the total Oriental tin amounted to 15,500 tons, against a \$5tal of about 10,000 tons from the Cornwall tin mines of England. Now, in 1872 another source of tin came up, a large discovery being made in Queensland and New South Wales, and then the arrivals of Australian tin, from next to nothing in 1872, increased to 3,000 tons in 1873, and nearly 6,000 tons in 1874. In 1883 Queensland furnished 21,250,000 pounds. Banca, Malacca and Billiton ('Straits' tin) 49,750,000 pounds; Cornwall, 18,300,000 pounds.
"Our imports of tin and tin-plates come chiefly by way of England. To mine the ore in the islands of Banca and Billiton, as metallurgists well know, the Dutch East India convict labor is employed, and elsewhere in that region the rice-fed, linen-clothed natives of the China seas work for tin ores. The miners of Cornwall have competition, truly, with these low-lived Oriential laborers, and the figures each year show England's slowly losing game, under England's 'present fiscal policy,' as they now call

Tons. Exports of tin from Singapore Exports from the United King-

free trade over there.

dom, chiefly Cornwall 8,918 Now, in 1883, in Dakota, Wvoming and Montana, tin ores were discovered in the United States. Very promising deposits also exist in California. Geologists and engineers who have been to Dakota, etc., are impressed with the abundance of the tin ores. The geology of the tin district is so perfect as to give far more promise of an inexhaustible supply of tin than was found in Cornwall, England, in early days.

"The Dakota cres are just about as rich in tin as Cornwall ores. Liverpool freight rates on tin in bars, blocks and pigs, as against Dakota and Montada freight rates, to New York, are about as \$3 against \$8 and \$14 per ton. Freights on tin-plates, Liverpool or London to New York, are usually about one-half the rate on block tin. The Western miners' wages are \$2.50 to \$3 per day, while in Cornwall the average underground wages are 85 cents, and above ground many women and girls work sorting ore at 30 cents per day. I am sorry to observe. My reports from Cornwall state this. Thus the Western tin mine owners are confronted with our American free list on tiu ores, bars, blocks, etc., and, through it, with Cornwall cheap labor and Dutch East India convict labor, and all the low-lived labor of the China seas. I intentionally omit my figures of the low-priced labor (when paid anything but rice, tea and an occasional jack rabbit) of the Malacca region. Was there ever' a more pertinent illustration of the neces. sity of protection! The United States of America consume about one-third the tip of the world and over two-thirds of the English tin-plate. "The amount of tin in block, bars, or pigs, and grain tin imported and entered for consumption into the United States has increased from 8.018,000 pounds in 1869, valued at \$1,709,-385, to 27,960,761 pounds in 1886, valued at

"Instead of relieving this unfortunate situation by an intelligent revision, instead of alfinal blow and places tin-plates terne-plates and taggers tin on the free list. This settles the prospect of the several Pennsylvania plateworks, which struggled so nobly. England manufactures all the tin-plates of the world, and witness these facts (from my British government reports):

Tin in plates exported 7,614,000 24,804,000

"The United States thus comsumes over twothirds of the entire tin-plate exports of Great Britain, and when the mere prospect of free trade forces up the price in England is it not time for people to stop and consider! Does this not touch American wage-earners, American households, American investors, American engineers, and American tin mine owners and American miners! By the Mills bill placing tin-plates on the free list we lose the revenue, and all protection and inducement to tin-iron plate-works in America ceases, and tin goes up in the past two months about \$90 per ton in London. "What importance it would be to business,

railroads, farmers of our magnificent Northwest, indeed its influence would be wide-reaching in the United States, if a moderate protective tariff on tin gave Americans a chance to build up a tin-mining and tin-plate industry in the next few years which would cause the twenty-five to thirty millions of American gold, now annually sent to England to pay for tin and tin-plates, to be spent in the United States. The value of the 425,448,000 pounds of tin-plate imported in 1883 was valued at nearly \$18,000,000, and you will recollect that our imports of tin in blocks. and pigs, etc., in 1886, were \$5,873,773. Nor ta this cash outgo of American gold the whole story. This amount of tin-plate, imported from England in 1883, is said to represent in wages an amount equal to that necessary to produce 1,000,000 tons of steel rails. In 1883 Mr. E. Trubshaw, in a paper read before the Iron and Stoel Institute of Great Britain, at London, said that the British tin-plate industry consumed annually nearly 500,000 tons of pig-iron, over 1,000,000 tons of coal, about 10,000 tons of tin, and large quantities of sulphuric acid, oil and other supplies. Mr. Trubshaw went into details. America has coal, iron, sulphuric acid, oil, the greatest market for tin-plates, and immense amounts of tin-ore. But the free list has given England our magnificent market. This is

"The growth of the tin-plate industry would benefit American sheet-iron manufacturers and workmen, for in 1884 there were nine rollingmills having facilities for making iron sheets for tin-plates. Consumers of tin and tin-plates are of course in every household in the land (and even the American Indian tribes, sometimes at American government expense.) Suppose a protective tariff of a few cents per pound was placed on tin, and thus \$600,000 on 15,000 tons of tin exists as a margin on extensive tin mining and smelting operations; this is only 1 cent per annum from the 60,000,000 people in the United States. This would be better than the cold 'free list' to American tin-mine owners, all comparatively poor men.'

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The Economic Revolution in England-The Coming Presidential Election. Interview in New York Press,

Said Mr. Carnegie: "The economic revolution which England has undergone since America began sending grain and provisions in great quantities is seen nowhere so impressively as in these old glories of England, its cathedrals. Their revenues depend chiefly upon the rents of land, and these have fallen so much that it is impossible to maintain full staffs and chorus and repair the structures. The hand of poverity is everywhere visible, even in and around the cathedrals, and the music has fallen off as well." Mr. Carnegie spoke on steel rails, and denied emphatically that he had anything to do with a "steel rail trust." "What do you think of the presidential elec-

tion?" The Press reporter asked. "Isn't that practically settled already?" he answered. "Everybody in Britain where I have been is for Cleveland. It is unanimous over there. Not a man is for Harrison. Surely we are not going to disappoint our dear English competitors. That would be too bad. Such presumption, don't you know, for Americans to think of electing a President to serve the interests of America. Have you seen the last number of Punch! The leading cartoon is Britannia as free trade, and the President cutting her acquaintance, saying to her, however, aside, 'I must not recognize you at present.' They understand it over there, and in no country in the

am glad to know, they are likely to be grievously disappointed." "Do you regard the Mills bill as severe in its fourteen-year-old white child, last February. present form?" Mr. Carnegie was asked.

The execution was private, only the necessary "In some respects," said Mr. Carnegie, 'it is persons being admitted. The crime for which very severe. The business view of the question

with such joy, and naturally so, as in Britain, I

world would Cleveland's re-election of

Exposure and Conviction.

The information contained in the report made by the hygienic authorities of the Nation on food adulteration is not only valuable but suggestive. The people of this country are getting to a point where they will not much longer brook the trifling with adulterators. In this connection we wish to say that we believe that the public will not forget the Price Baking Powder Company's effort, heroic and single-handed as it was, to bring the bread tainters of the world to exposure and conviction. The issue of their war was purity in human diet, and the decision of the National Food Analysts was that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was the one they could recommend to general tamily use, being free from ammonia, lime and all drug taint.

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is this: Nothing is so disastrous as uncertainty. If President Cleveland is elected and the House is Democratic we know the Senate will remain Republican. What then will be the result? Years of anxious uncertainty. No man in a manufacturing business and no purchaser will be able to judge what is to be the result. Consequently enterprise will be paralyzed. The prompt passage of even the Mills bill, with changes which are essential to prevent serious injury, would not be much more detrimental than a period of discussion and quarrels over "On the other hand, if Harrison is elected

any measure which radically changes duties. every business man will know that no great disturbance to existing conditions will arise. Any great changes made will be made with a view to still further give the country its supplies, making it less and less dependent upon foreign markets for its wants. Harrison's election will produce confidence. Cleveland's distrust, and the difference is prosperity insured or depression probable. The conditions favor a period of prosperity, except for steel rails, which must be sold at no profit until railroad buildings revives. and therefore, speaking as a business man and not at all as a politician, I am most anxious for Harrison's success. It means prosperity. The question is the workingman's question. The toiling masses are to be the real sufferers, if they fail to understand the isspe and refuse to support the political system under which they have become the most prosperous working class in

Harrison and the Irish.

the world."

New York Special, in Pittsburg Dispatch. General Harrison's public utterances on Irish matters have belped him wonderfully among the voters. His speech at the reception to Messrs. Esmond and O'Connor, in Indianapolis, on Dec. 5, 1887, has made a deep impression. It was in that address that he declared: "I would rather be William O'Brien, in Tullamore jail, a martyr of free speech, than the Lord Lieuten-ant of Ireland, in Dublin Castle." In the previous April, at a town meeting to help the cause of Ireland, General Harrison gave utterance to similar sentiments, and said: "We are here to say that in our opinion as American citizens what Ireland needs is not coercion, not the constable, not the soldier with the bayonet, but what she needs is liberal laws, tending to emancipate her people from long centuries of ill government, and when this British Ministry starts in the direction of coercion, and postpones suggestions for reforms until the coercion bill has been enacted, it is traveling in the wrong direction. That period in the world's without their consent is passed away forever.' General Harrison's address to the Irish-Americans of Chicago, who called upon him on S-pt. 15, has also brought him closer to every one who has borne out Patrick Ford's declaration that every Irishman who read it would be a Harri-son voter before he finished. The list of influ-

ential Irish-Americans in all parts of the constry who are at work for General Harrison includes such men as James Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National Land League; ex-President Patrick Egap, M. C. Kempsey, of lows; Alexander Sullivan and Congressman John Finerty, of Chicago; Col. R. H. Hunt, of Kansas City; Gen. John McCauley, of Indianapolis; J. J. Gegan, of Cincionati; Judge John Brennan, of Sioux City, Ia; William Gleason, of Cleveland; John Seanlon, of Chicago: Michael Scanlon, now in Washington; John Gallagher, of Pittsburg; John E. Barrett, of Scranton; Captain O'Farrell, of Washington: Dr. Donnelly and Thomas Bannerman, of San Francisco; John Regan, of St. Paul; Patrick McGovern, of Hartford: Edward Fitzwilliams, of Boston and William Irwin and Dr. William Carroll, of Philadelphia. There are hundreds of other euthusiastic Harrison workers among the Irish-American voters through the country, but these names are sufficient to show the strong movement going on among them in favor of protection and against British pauper labor.

Gen. Harrison's Speeches Better Every Day. Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. Like the scholar who said he most admired the Shakepearian play he read last, so the American people are beginning to say that the last speech delivered by General Harrison is altogether better than any which have preceded. It is undoubtedly true that the address on Saturday night to the Chicago and Hyde Park delegations visiting Indianapolis was one of the most thoughtful and foreible yet delivered. General Harrison is a "full man;" and being thoroughly and exactly informed upon all the questions of which he treats, his speeches must

be entertaining not only, but uniformly in-Better discretion and taste have never yet been shown by a public man in America than by General Harrison in the simost incessant calls for speeches to be reported all over the land, which have been made upon him during the last fourteen weeks. Few Americans could have stood the test and come off not only scathless, but with absolute triumph, as he has done.

Grades of Culture.

New York Tribune. Chicago men are said to mark their entrance into the inner shrine of the temple of culture by saying "luncheon" instead of "lunch." In Kansas City the same stage is marked by the use of the word "victuals" instead of "grub."

She Was Sorry. Texas Siftings.

Emma (to her intended): "Just think, Charlie, Judge Seandse proposed to me yesterday."

Charlie — "What did you say to him?"

"I told him that I was sorry, but that I was already engaged."